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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED CONSULS—GREAT BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO ADHERE TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, May 20.—The *Official Gazette* says that at the funeral of the murdered French and German Consuls in Salonica the escort of honor was formed by French and German marines, the Turkish military and civil authorities, and the officers and crews of all the men-of-war in the harbor.

LONDON, May 20.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the refusal of the British Government to adhere to the memorandum of the Berlin conference is felt there as a serious disappointment. It is hoped, however, that England will, of her own accord, accede at a later stage. General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, will present the memorandum at Constantinople. England will be apprised of any further steps which may be taken by the Powers, as if it had supported the present measure.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION—PEACE OF EUROPE WILL NOT BE DISTURBED.

PESTH, May 21.—The Austrian delegation has been engaged in discussing the estimates of foreign offices. At the sitting yesterday, Count Andrassy, in reply to questions, said: "I am now able to state that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The proposed reforms have been accepted by Europe and Turkey, and loyally greeted by the insurgents, who now only desire guarantees for their execution. The present action of the Powers is directed toward the peaceful removal of the obstacles preventing the accomplishment of the reforms." Count Andrassy said he was personally convinced that England would join in the agreement when the purely pacificatory intentions of the Powers became manifest. The result of the conference at Berlin was that the Powers, setting aside all individual interests, had resolved to make the maintenance of European peace their guiding principle, and to confer together on each case as it might arise. The Count declared that he would guarantee that no injury to Austro Hungarian interests would result from the conference. He repudiated the charges of Austrian connivance in the insurrection, and opposed the idea of military occupation by Austria of the insurgent provinces. Austria, he said in conclusion, had no enemies, stood on the best terms with all foreign countries, and might confidently anticipate that her efforts to defend peace would be successful.

THE SULTAN'S MENTAL CONDITION ALARMING.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the mental condition of the Sultan causes grave apprehensions. He is subject to delusions, fearing that he will be burned alive or poisoned.

According to Turkish accounts, only 5,000 insurgents are now under arms in Bulgaria, and they have fled to the mountains.

The Sufis have sent a deputation to the Crimea, proposing a settlement there.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says there seems to be little doubt that if the lives of the European residents of Constantinople were in real peril, the Sultan would notify the Sultan of their wish to send a squadron to the Bosphorus.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says it is rumored that the Porte, yielding to the demands of the Sufis, has asked Russia to recall General Ignatieff.

FURTHER EXECUTIONS AT SALONICA.

PARIS, May 22.—A special dispatch from Athens, published here, reports that three more executions are to take place in Salonica to-day. During the funeral of the murdered Consuls last Wednesday, the foreign men-of-war in the harbor of Salonica had orders to bombard the town on the first signal in the event of a disturbance.

France.

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' CONGRESS PROPOSED—BUSINESS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, May 20.—A meeting of about a thousand students was held yesterday to discuss the organization of an International Students' Congress, which was first proposed in connection with Victor Michelet's funeral. A large number of students from the provinces and some foreign students participated in the discussion. The latter will be entertained to-night at a banquet by the Parisian students.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, on motion of M. Tirard, reduced the amount of the proposed grant for encouraging a delegation of workmen to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia from 200,000 to 125,000 francs. A motion was also adopted that agricultural instructors be sent to the Exhibition. Just before the adjournment of the sitting the Deputies unanimously adopted a motion growing out of a debate on the extent of Mayors' powers. The House finds the policy of the Ministers to be liberal and in conformity with the wishes of the country. Three hundred and forty-seven members voted on the motion.

THE BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

PARIS, May 20.—The Argentine Consul in this city has received a telegram from the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, which reads as follows: "In consequence of a considerable reduction in the value of our produce in Europe and the heavy withdrawals of gold from the bank, the Government has issued a decree temporarily suspending the redemption of the bank's notes by giving them legal currency. The decree in no wise affects the resources of the bank, which will continue its operations without difficulty. The Government will scrupulously meet its European obligations."

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says in the elections held yesterday, the line D'Orano, Bonapartist, was elected from Cognac; M. Peyrusse, Bonapartist, from Anch; M. Loustalat, Republican, from Landes; M. Mailie, Republican, from Maini et Loire, and M. Haenijens, Bonapartist, from Larthe.

Germany.

THE RAILWAY BILL PASSED—VON ARNIM'S IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that on Saturday the Railway bill passed its second reading in the House of Peers, and in the Chamber of Deputies the bill constituting the German the official language throughout the kingdom of Prussia passed third reading, in spite of vehement opposition from the Polish Deputies.

The Berlin journals publish an official advertisement for the apprehension of Count Von Arnim, in order that he may serve the tenth of imprisonment to which he was sentenced.

General Von Moltke has returned to Silecia.

Spain.

A BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE FUEROS.

MADRID, May 20.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo presented a bill in the Senate to-day abolishing the *fueros* in the Northern provinces. The first clause of the bill imposes universal military service. The second clause authorizes the Government to take further steps should the provinces refuse to furnish their contingent of men for military service. The third clause stipulates than the provinces shall pay taxes according to their means.

LARGE FORCE FOR CUBA—RISING FEARED IN THE REVOLTED PROVINCES.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times'* dispatch from Madrid says 30,000 troops, including three crack cavalry regiments, are under orders to sail for Cuba September 1st.

There is great possibility of a rising in the Basque provinces on account of the abolition of the *fueros*. The troops in garrison there number 50,000, and the force is by no means excessive under the circumstances. The Navarrez deputies will probably accept the Government's conditions.

Great Britain.

A CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 21.—Captain Stoddart, late master of the British bark Skerryvore, was arrested to-day on board the steamer Lessing, at Plymouth, upon a telegram from New York, charging him with attempting to scuttle the Skerryvore.

THE "TIMES" ON SECRETARY FISH'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times* reviews the text of Secretary Fish's dispatch of March 31, and comes to the conclusion that America is justified in saying that according to England's own law, Winslow must be given up without any promise respecting his trial.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 20.—The steamships Arragon and Hindoo, from New York, and Frankfort, from New Orleans, have arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, May 21.—The steamship Lessing, from New York, has arrived.

In the Louisville races on Saturday, Creedmoor won the mile dash for $2,500, beating Vagrant, the favorite, Henry Owings and Leamingtonian in the order named. Ten Broeck won the two and a half mile dash for $1,500, beating Steinbok, Damon and Cruiser. Kilburn won the Consolation purse.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Coach Tumbles Through a Kentucky Bridge—Thirty Persons More or Less Injured.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—A Millersburg special to the *Courier-Journal* reports a serious railroad accident at Hinkston station on the Maysville and Lexington Railroad. The long span bridge gave way under the weight of a north-bound train. The engineer discovered the bridge crumbling when one-fourth of the way over. He attempted to return, but not being able, turned on full steam and succeeded in getting nearly over, when the timbers gave way. One passenger coach only fell into the water below, the bridge tumbling upon it. Thirty passengers were inside the coach, and all were more or less injured. The following injured are reported: Mrs. Herrick, Paris, leg broken; Eli Green (colored), Maysville, leg broken; Jesse Sharpe, of Headquarters, cut and bruised; Wallace Blaine, Carlise, dangerously bruised; Preston Taylor, Mt. Sterling, leg broken; Cockrell, collar bone broken; H. Pickerell, of Carlisle, shoulder bone broken; brakesman Parker, shoulder dislocated; W. T. Boulder, serious internal injuries; W. F. Dickey, Bethel, bruised severely; George B. Field, Cincinnati, bruised. J. N. Day, of Frankfort, jumped from one of the windows and was uninjured. The passengers are cared for by citizens. The bridge was considered one of the best on the road.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Archbishop Purcell's Celebration in Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Purcell commenced to-day. Last evening a large number of his friends called upon him or sent valuable presents. Among the latter are a gold drinking goblet from Cardinal McCloskey, a solid gold crucifix from the religious order in New York, a beautifully bound and illuminated missal from Henry Probasco, Esq., of this city, and a magnificent gold chalice, four and a half inches high, weighing 700 pennyweights, beautifully engraved and studded with diamonds and emeralds, from the people of this diocese. The trains this morning on all the roads leading into the city were loaded with visitors, who came to witness or take part in the day's proceedings. The procession in the afternoon was composed of military and various societies of the church, and made a handsome display, although somewhat interfered with by the rain, which commenced falling just previous to its starting on its line of march. The exercises will close on Tuesday with Pontifical High Mass in the morning at the Cathedral, participated in by Cardinal McCloskey and many visiting bishops, and a grand concert in the evening by a chorus of three hundred trained voices and an orchestra of seventy-five musicians at Exposition Hall.

Boat Racing Near Boston.

BOSTON, May 20.—The race to-day between the Faulkner-Regan and City Point crews attracted an immense crowd to the Charles river, some 8,000 persons being present. No race has occurred for several years that has attracted such universal attention, or engendered so much rivalry between the respective localities represented in the contest, as, in addition to the honor of winning the match, it decides which crew shall represent Boston in the coming international race at Philadelphia. The terms of to-day's contest provided for a mile and a half and turn; "best and best," each crew to be rowed on the quarter-wale, for a purse of $1,000. W. S. Loring, of the Harvard University Club, acted as referee. The Boston crew was the favorite in the betting. The boats started soon after ten o'clock, the City Point crew having the inside. The Faulkner-Regan crew at first failed to take water, but a powerful stroke, forty to the minute, and the City Point crew doing thirty-eight strokes. For the first mile neither crew had an advantage, and at the end of a mile the boats collided, losing "form" and a number of seconds' time on the turn. The Faulkner-Regan crew were the first to round the stake-boat, and in the finish kept an easy lead, crossing the line at least three lengths ahead of the other boat, and in much better form. Their time was 20m. 18s; the City Point's 18s. later. Both crews made claim of foul. The referee subsequently decided that the race be rowed over again on Monday. All bets await the final decision.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

At Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, Dar Griffith shot and killed one Covington, a colored man.

The President on Saturday nominated John E. Sherman, Jr., for United States Marshal for New Mexico.

Charles Francis Adams has been selected by the New York city Centennial Committee for orator on the Fourth of July.

M. David, Republican, was yesterday elected to the French Chamber of Deputies from Auch, by an overwhelming majority.

J. G. MacRae, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, Ont., is in jail there, charged by his daughter with having caused his wife's death.

The Rev. George Peck, D.D., the pioneer of Methodism in the Scranton, Pa., region, and brother of Bishop Jesse Peck, died on Saturday at the age of seventy-nine.

Ben DeBar was presented with a gold badge by his St. Louis admirers on Friday evening, as the best male delineator of Shakespeare's "Jack Falstaff."

The boiler of a locomotive engine exploded at Chicago on Saturday, badly scalding five workmen, two of whom, Patrick Coy and Thomas Flynn, will probably die.

The Chancellor's medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate of Cambridge University has been won by Alfred W. Dale. The subject of the poem was the Centenary of American Independence.

Last night Henry L. Bull, President of Bull's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, of Brooklyn, cut the throat of William Henry, a workman in his employ, who died in a few minutes. Bull states that he killed Hersey in self-defense.

Julia Matthews, the English opera bouffe singer, died in hospital at St. Louis on the 19th inst., of rheumatism and malarial fever. She was thirty-three years old, and was the first to sing the *Grande Duchesse* in English in London, at Covent Garden Theater.

Joblin, who left Carthage, Mo., with a wheelbarrow containing fifty pounds of minerals for the Centennial, and the seventy-nine-year-old gentleman that left New Albany, Ind., about three weeks ago for the same point, passed through Wheeling on Saturday. Both appear in good health and spirits.

Early yesterday morning a fight took place in the liquor store of Martin Reynolds, of Grand street, New York, in which Felix Wing was killed. A man named Patrick J. Spellman was seen to put the body of Wing out of the saloon and close the door. The police demanded admittance, which was refused, and they broke open the door and arrested Spellman, Reynolds, the proprietor, and Edward Brown, the bartender. Wing had two jagged wounds on the scull, supposed to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF STEINWAY PIANO SALES, NO. 79.

Reported by H. Kleber & Bro.

Mrs. J. L. Boyd, Allegheny, a Steinway Square Piano.

G. W. Baker, Saltsburg, a Steinway Square Piano.

M. L. Miller, Steubenville, a Steinway Square Grand.

Mrs. B. McGoffin, Allegheny, a Sitnway Square Grand.

P. Laubie, Salem, Ohio, a Steinway Square Piano.

Mrs. M. McCreery, city, a Steinway Square Piano.

James Harrower, city, a Steinway Square Piano.

R. D. Beatty, East End, a Steinway Square Grand.

Wm. Hitchman, Mt. Pleasant, a Steinway Square Grand.

Mrs. J. B. Angell, Beaver, a Steinway Square Piano.

H. Blackstone, Connellsville, a Steinway Square Piano.

A. A. Fuhrer, city, a Steinway Square Grand.

The Steinway Pianos are the models which all other makers pattern after, their highest ambition being to make pianos "just as good as the Steinways;" besides they are sold on the monthly payment plan, and as cheap as any of the imitation and shoddy pianos. The long established reputation for honesty and reliability of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, places them at the head of all other dealers; so give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save money. They are also the sole agents for the famous Burdett Organs, and offer them cheaper and on better terms than any other organ sold in the city.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Pleasant Weather and Bigger Crowds—The Sunday Question and Longer Hours of Opening—Vandalism—Cheaper Railroad Fare.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The pleasant weather of yesterday and to-day has had a marked influence on the attendance at the Centennial Exposition, a great increase in the number of visitors being apparent. This morning a great many people had collected outside of the gates an hour and a half before the time for opening.

The question of Sunday opening is being vigorously discussed, and there is a prospect of at least a compromise and partial if not entire opening of the Exhibition on Sundays. The subject of the earlier opening and later closing of the Exhibition is also receiving much attention.

Rapid progress is making in completing the details of the various departments, and soon everything will be complete.

Much complaint is made of vandalism among visitors, particularly in the art department, and at last the Austrian portion of the art gallery has been closed until railings can be put up, holes having been punched in two valuable pictures by umbrellas and canes and seats have been defaced by parties anxious to know whether marble or plaster was used in the manufacture, and several exhibitors threaten to withdraw their goods entirely unless some measures are taken to stop these manifestations of barbarism.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1876.

The second secular week of the Exposition has closed, and although the attendance has somewhat improved, there is a strong undercurrent of disappointment pervading all classes. There is not that harmony and unity of action amongst the double-headed commission themselves, and between the commission and the public, and there is a general clashing of interests that bodes little good for the future success of this great undertaking, unless some concessions are made and all brought to work together for the common weal. The citizens who have prepared their houses for the reception of boarders, the speculators who have erected vast hostelries, the railways that have made great preparation for the transportation of visitors, the thousands of booths surrounding the grounds, are all disappointed. Board and rents have fallen, booths at and near the ground that expected to reap a rich harvest, have modest notices placarded that they are for sale. The question, why is this? is asked in every direction. Any one of common business capacity must, if he lives in the Mountains can answer the question, but there is scarcely a man in Philadelphia who has the most remote idea of the reason. They have one and all worked themselves up to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that they think the rest of the world is in the same condition, or ought to be, but it is not. The people west of the mountains hear of the enthusiasm, and that you cannot see the structure of the buildings on account of the flaunting bunting; they do not feel the one need see the other, so the Philadelphians and the exhibitors are having it nearly all to themselves. This they do not want; the world must come and see them, and enjoy their hospitality—and pay for it. The world, or enough of it to answer all practical purposes, will come and will pay; but, although as much as the excited people wish, but what they, the visitors, think reasonable and can afford. Whenever the excitement abates, so that reason can have its sway, then, no doubt, differences can be adjusted, and all but speculators will be accommodated if not satisfied. It cannot be popularized and continued on the same general principles of any exhibition, or, to use the popular phrase, "show." It must not be run for the profit of a clique or clique, but upon the broad catholic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,086,919.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says the rebellion "was inspired by a misguided sectional patriotism." This definition should delight the heart of BEELZEBUB.

THE Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has introduced a motion to adjourn Congress on the 12th of June. It is merely a piece of buncombe, however, and the middle of August is more likely to be the date than the middle of June.

THE imports at Philadelphia during April were valued at $2,416,981, of which two-thirds were brought into port in American vessels, and about $240,000 were free goods. Of these imports $1,110,000 came from Cuba, whilst England sent us $877,000 and Italy $121,000.

A LEADING Democratic paper in New York chucklingly observes that whatever the depth of FITZHUGH'S foolishness, he isn't charged "with accepting Pacific Mail bribes or anything of that sort." No; the counts merely include arson, bribery and perjury, and—as LAMAR puts it—general moral turpitude.

THE New York *Express* is authority for the statement that the Ohio Democrats will not carry their dissensions to St. Louis. Efforts are, that paper says, already making, which bid fair to prove entirely successful, to restore perfect harmony in the ranks. It is not stated which faction has agreed to turn mud-eater.

THE Democratic retrenchers in Congress are getting back to the Pharaohan bricks without straw style of statesmanship. The Postoffice Appropriation bill increases the rate of cost for a large class of postal service ten per cent., but reduces the aggregate appropriations sixty-seven per cent., and forbids the discontinuance of any mail route, but makes it a penal offense for the Postmaster General to exceed the sum appropriated. The bill is utterly impracticable, discreditable to the ordinary intelligence of the House, and an assault upon the common sense of the country.

THE Jews of Spain have just presented a memorial to King ALFONSO, praying for the revocation of the edict by which, in 1492, the members of their race, to the number of 200,000, were driven forth from the country. Their expulsion was not only an act of shameful cruelty and wrong, but it inflicted an injury on Spain from which she has never completely recovered, depriving her as it did of a multitude of her ablest and most useful citizens. And yet this decree of exclusion *remains in force to the present hour. This is* but one example of a policy which has been as short *sighted as* it has been inhuman, inspired by a cowardly terror of any approach to freedom of opinion.

THE Committee on Privileges and Elections have unanimously reported, in the case of Senator SPENCER, that they have examined the subject thoroughly, and find nothing to inculpate that Senator. They say that "the testimony taken by the Alabama Legislature was *ex parte* in its character, very much of it hearsay, and could not be received by the committee as evidence." The question as to whether "SPENCER was elected by the lawful Legislature was fully settled in the SYKES contest," and the committee declined to reopen it. They also say "no witness testified that SPENCER had, directly or indirectly, given or offered to give money or anything of value in consideration of votes or support, nor was it shown that any of his friends had done so." The Democratic members of the committee may now expect a thorough trouncing at the hands of the *Post*.

MODERN progress seems to have little respect for age or for old associations. Boston proposes to tear down the monument which stands on the spot where American liberty had its birth, and in front of which the first battle of the Revolution was fought. If it was worth while to build Bunker Hill Monument, it would certainly seem worth while to preserve the Old State House. It does not hinder trade, it does not obstruct travel, it is not an eye-sore to the passer-by. That the character of the structure has been altered makes no *difference. It should* be preserved as a monument. If the Hub must enter upon a crusade against ancient landmarks, for the sake of gaining more open space, would it not be the part of wisdom to begin with those which, being private property, are likely to be replaced by more costly modern structures? But if nothing else will do, and the Old State House *must* come down, at least let the Vandals have the decency to wait until the patriotic rites and reminiscences of the centennial year are over, so as to avoid a great and grievous scandal.

THE last annual Parliamentary return of the co-operative societies of Great Britain shows a gratifying increase in business, profits and capital, resulting from the vigorous efforts of co-operators. The object of the leaders of this salutary movement, which is of considerable importance to the future industrial greatness and political welfare of that country, is now to apply co-operation to production; and they look forward to a success as substantial and significant as that which has attended the application of co-operation to the distribution of produce. The aspects of co-operation in Yorkshire and Lancashire, where the principle has taken form in monster mills and stores, are encouraging enough to give heart to the most timid. These monuments of the self-reliant energy and sound sense of English workingmen are not only an honour to them, but a guarantee of order and harmony among them in the future. The co-operators have the duties as well as the rights of men of property. They have a large stake in the country. These movements of the British wage-classes prove the existence of a robust and wholesome state of mind among them. They are using the education which has been spreading swiftly among them of late years, with method and moderation, and in combinations that must ultimately improve both their material and moral condition.

THE excitement in California over the "Chinese question" is almost at fever heat. About 5,000 have been landed in San Francisco during the last six weeks, and a letter from that city to the Troy *Times* states that some 10,000 more have already secured their passage from China, and will arrive as soon as steamers leaving China can bring them. It is estimated that there are *now* not far from 100,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast. Those who have made this question a study, and who take a broad view of the subject, are of the opinion that the Chinese already domiciled on the Pacific coast can find employment, be well cared for and will be a help instead of a hindrance to the prosperity of the country. Chinese labor is in good demand, not only in California, but throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific slope. If, by any means whatever, all the Chinese could be removed at once to the land of their birth it would be a blow to the welfare and advancement of that section. But while this is the case there is no question that if they continue to come in such swarms as at present they will cease to be a blessing and become a curse to the country. To avoid this evil emigration from China to the United States must be surrounded with proper checks and regulations. Congress alone possesses the power to do this work. The matter is beginning to be seriously discussed in Congress, and it is really a subject of no minor importance.

IT IS NOW apparent that the Centennial Exposition, materially considered, will be the most brilliant success in the history of the world, but it is doubtful whether the enterprise will prove a financial success. Probably the managers never expected that it would be a money-making affair, but they were unquestionably hopeful from the start that the expenses would be met by the receipts, and that at the final balancing of accounts it would be found that no indebtedness had been incurred. It is hoped that such an exhibit may be made, but the prospects are not encouraging. Some of the States have neither contributed a single dollar to, nor expressed any sympathy for, the exhibition. The Empire State made a niggardly contribution, and our own Commonwealth figures prominently for liberality. Without the generous aid of Pennsylvania the project, without a doubt, would necessarily have been abandoned at the end of the first year. It is estimated that the total cost will be in the neighborhood of $7,500,000. The total number of days from May 10 to November 10 is 150, not including Sundays. In order to realize this sum at the price of admission, fifty cents, it will be necessary for 15,000,000 people to visit it once, or an average daily attendance of 94,900 persons. On the opening day the receipts did not exceed $60,000. The next day the number of paying visitors was 16,000, and on Friday less than 15,000 paid their fifty cents, and the averagr daily number has since been about the same. Possibly this deficit may be made up later in the season, but granting that there is an average daily attendance of 50,000 until the Fourth of July, which is a liberal estimate, there still remains a daily deficit of 14,900 persons for fifty-four days to be made up after that time. In other words, they have got to hold an average quota of 94,900 after that time and make up a total deficit of 2,424,600 persons. It is doubtful whether this result can be accomplished. There may be special occasions when the number will exceed 100,000, but the daily average will hardly exceed 50,000 the season through. In estimating the number of people on the grounds it should be remembered that all exhibitors are admitted free, and all employees on the grounds. Of the appropriation made by Congress another instalment of $350,000 was paid last week, and it has already been exhausted in defraying the expenses of the employees. Of the whole amount appropriated but $500,000 remain to be paid. We do not believe, however, that the American people, after they have witnessed the Exhibition, will enter any protest against the Government's assuming the indebtedness, if any there be.

THE Senate should amend the bill which has just passed the House exempting from stamp tax on receipts savings banks or institutions for savings having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company," by a provision whereby a bank calling itself a savings bank can be made to prove that it is entitled to that name, with the exemptions from taxation but such an institution carries with it. Let it be examined the same as national banks, or at least be made to submit a report of its condition when asked for by the National Government. An honest legitimate savings bank has nothing to fear from this, and a brokerage or private banking office will then only have to pay what every other business has to pay, its proportion of the general taxes. The number of banks in the United States that really come within the scope of the words above quoted is quite small. There are thousands of curb stone brokerage offices, banking houses, etc., which by law ought to contribute something in the way of taxes to the public treasury, but that are enabled to avoid the payment by styling themselves "savings banks." There are also many banks of high standing calling themselves savings banks that are not such according to law; and which, instead of applying their earnings for the benefit of their depositors, divide them among a few managers, and which, moreover, have capital stock. An attempt was made by the Government a few years ago to secure reports from all savings banks. The effort was partially successful, and in the great States like our own and New York some ten out of thirty-six savings banks were such in reality. Banks in the other States would not allow any reports to go out regarding their condition, but sufficient evidence was obtained by the Government to show that the real legitimate savings banks in this country were few and far between, and that there are a large number of brokerage offices and private banking institutions carrying on business as savings banks, thereby evading taxation in some particulars and misleading depositors. There is at present no law to compel savings banks or more fictitious concerns which assume that title, to give reports of their condition to either State or national authorities—and there certainly ought to be.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Decoration Day a week from to-morrow.

The wheat harvest is now in progress in Texas.

Philadelphia's Fourth of July will last a fortnight.

Peter Cooper declines to cooperate in that greenback movement.

The Great Unknown turns out to be the business man who doesn't advertise.

Thousands of unlet houses stare the world in the face in New York and Chicago.

Where are the crusaders? A Toronto paper of Friday comes out thus: *THE DEVIL.*

The Catholic Church is training up colored youths for the priesthood. Why not a black Pope?

There isn't a single boarding house in town where the rhubarb pie doesn't need any more sugar.

Yale College has Beers and a Brewer in her corps of instructors, to say nothing of President Porter.

Trout are reported as abundant this year. How we would like to drop a line to the speckled beauties.

Thus far the unparalleled low rates offered by the railroads do not seem to divert grain from the lakes.

Young Coffee, of Ashantee, now being educated in England, is ill. The climate threatens to settle him.

The Millers' National Association will hold their third annual convention at Milwaukee, June 21st.

John Struckoff has been struck off the roll of the Hoboken police force for eloping with a married woman.

The Springfield, Mass., foundries are turning out work for forty per cent. less than they did at the close of the war.

Unflagging patriotism. A cargo of half a million flag poles reached Philadelphia from St. Johns, N. B., a few days ago.

The question of the right of women to preach ought to be settled by the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Baltimore.

Boston may be the modern Athens, and all that, but the nine have gone back on her this year. This is a baseball musing.

The English residents of Virginia are to have a grand Empress' birthday pow-wow at Petersburg, Virginia, the day after to-morrow.

Cheap brain fodder. Fine salmon, weighing fifteen pounds apiece, were selling at San Francisco for twenty-five cents each a week ago.

The indictment of ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has failed—more's the pity—on account of a defect in the drawing of the jury.

The Centennial Sunday question continues to evoke widespread discussion and interest, many influential opinions being rendered on both sides.

If the ants devour all the literature in the Harvard College Library, as they threaten to, the sluggard can indeed consider their ways and be wise.

A woman has been long confined in an English lunatic asylum because she once said she did not like a certain cup of tea. There were no other grounds.

The historic landmarks on Bunker Hill have been relocated and marked, so that future generations will have no chance of quarreling over doubtful localities.

Coming down. The Philadelphia *Star* says there is no difficulty now in getting board and lodgings in that city as cheaply to-day as at any period within five years.

A new morning paper, to be called *The Nation*, is to be started in Washington today, by Mr. Walker, formerly of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, and now of the Washington *Chronicle*.

The Bellville House, a hotel near the southern limits of St. Louis, recently sank to a depth of forty-five feet into quicksand, giving the occupants barely time to escape with their lives.

A marked feature of the July days of the Centennial Exhibition will be a musical contest between the different bands of the country. The date is deafen-itely fixed for the 4th, 5th and 6th of July.

The sword worn by General Montgomery when he fell at the battle of Quebec is now on deposit in the library of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. What do they want with it there?

A national Sunday school conference will be held at Sea Grove, Cape May, New Jersey, commencing June 25th and continuing for at least one week. Representative men will be present from all parts of the country.

There was an explosion of gas in the national Capitol Friday afternoon. The occurence caused a good deal of excitement, but it was by no means a novelty. Explosions of gas have been going on in that building ever since last December.

A teacher of girls once said that "the idea of a girl's education is whatever qualifies her for going to Europe." That being the case, the Yankee girls must push ahead with their studies, and fit themselves for the Centennial Exhibition.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Healthy Condition of the Market—The New Bird Well—Production and Development in the Clarion District.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, May 20, 1876.

No better evidence of the healthy condition of the oil market is needed than the fact that the striking of a new well, with a production in the neighborhood of a hundred barrels, should cause all kinds of rumors—as to its flowing three hundred and opening up a large field of new and prolific territory, without having any other effect than a momentary decline in prices and as prompt reaction with a firmer feeling. Such was the case, on Thursday afternoon, when the Bird well, on the D. Barnhart farm, was reported as drilling in the sand and making heavy flows. The well is located near Greece City, a short distance west of Byers' Corners, in proximity to the Buena Vista road.

The fact is that the well is flowing less than a hundred barrels. There is considerable salt water, and a heavy volume of gas in the well, and it will be impossible to determine what its production will be until it is tubed and pumped, which will probably be the case on Monday. The sand is of good quality, and, from present indications, the well will produce in the neighborhood of sixty barrels a day. It will, in all probability, start off considerably above that amount until the pressure from the gas is relieved.

No new territory is opened up by this strike. Last month a new well was finished in this vicinity, with a production of about thirty barrels a day. There is considerable excitement in consequence of the Bird strike. Some eight or ten new rigs are going up, and oil property in the neighborhood has materially enhanced in value.

The new Salsbury well, on the Bank farm, is pumping but little over five barrels of oil, with large quantities of salt water. The owner proposes to test the effect of the explosion of a torpedo in the well, in order to increase the production.

On the Humes farm, H. L. Taylor & Co's new well is doing about twenty-five barrels at present, having declined slightly from its production at the start.

The Prentice well, on the Pontus farm, near Buena Vista, is nearing the sand, but the drillers are troubled with large quantities of salt water in the well, which materially impedes operations. This territory, as stated in a former communication, was abandoned about three years ago from the wells being drowned out by heavy veins of salt water.

On the A. Stewart farm McKinney Bros. are drilling a well which is near the sand.

H. L. Taylor & Co. have commenced operations on a new well on the Matthew Story farm.

On the Harper farm, Asa Lay is putting down a new well. Developments in this district, generally, continued quite active.

Among recent strikes in the Clarion district, the New Haven well, on the Rieley farm, is doing about four barrels a day.

The new Willoughby well, on the Eli Loyne farm, holds up in production fairly, and is doing in the neighborhood of forty barrels a day. A half interest in the well was sold one day this week to Richey Brothers for the sum of $8,000.

On the Fillman farm the new Robins well, which was tubed a few days ago, commenced pumping at the rate of about ten barrels a day, but has gradually fallen off and is now doing a little over five barrels. Another well on this property, owned by Lockwood & Co., which came in last month with about the same amount of production as the Robins well, is doing at present less than five barrels a day. Last year this territory yielded liberally, and was regarded as among the most promising in this section.

The new Keating well, on the Keating furnace property, has a daily average production in the neighborhood of five barrels.

On the Edinger farm, Macomb Bros.' recent strike is producing from eight to ten barrels a day.

Woolfe & Co.'s new well, on the G. A. Berlin farm, was tubed on Wednesday, and for more than twenty-four hours pumped only salt water. This was exhausted on Thursday evening, when the well commenced pumping some oil, with indications favorable for a production of from fifteen to twenty barrels daily.

On the J. I. Best farm John McCray & Co.'s new well is doing between thirty and forty barrels.

H. Neeley, on the F. Neeley farm, has recently added another dry hole to the list of unsuccessful ventures for the month.

The daily average production of the Clarion districts holds up fully to that of last month. DOR.

PERSONAL.

Miss Gertrude Morehouse, of Portland, Mich., is the first woman lawyer in that State who has received a commission as notary public. She was appointed by Governor Bagley.

It is said that Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, has wagered $1,000 that if Governor Tilden is nominated for the Presidency he will carry New York State by thirty thousand majority. Then, if Governor Tilden shall be nominated, the Lieutenant Governor, under the laws of that State, will have lost his right to vote.

A Boston girl and her mother are in Indianapolis in search of a young German, to whom the daughter became very much attached while spending a few months in Europe with her parents, some two years ago. Her last story heard of the young man was that he had gone to Indianapolis. He is said to be poor but well educated, and the parties in search of him are very wealthy.

Notwithstanding the dubious success she has achieved at Boston, Miss Anna Dickinson will shortly appear before New York and Brooklyn audiences, though possibly not in her own play, "A Crown of Thorns." The lady complains bitterly to her friends of the alleged unfairness of the New York critics with reference to her Boston performances, but declares her determination not only to live them down, but also to act them down.

Bowen does not share the prevailing opinion that the public have had enough of him and of all the other parties to the Beecher business, and so we have authoritative outgoings that he is preparing a final demonstration upon the Plymouth Church pastor, which will be more far-reaching than his explosion from the Plymouth communion. He says he is released now from restraints that were imposed upon him while yet a member of that congregation, and therefore he will speak his mind now, without reserve or concealment.

Sidney Lanier has written a long letter in defense of his Centennial cantata, which ends with the following involved sentence: "Since, taking the meanest possible view of his cantata-text, it was, at all events, a faithful attempt to embody the status of poetry with regard to the most advanced musical thought of the time, made upon carefully envolved laws and with clear artistic purposes, which is more worthy of his countrymen's acceptance, that or the other endeavor of certain other newspapers to belittle the largest anniversary celebration of the country by the treatment of one of its constituent features in a manner which evinced not only a profound unconsciousness of privileges, even preliminary to the possibility of any right judgment in the matter, but also a more inexcusable disregard for the proprieties of a dignified occasion and for the laws of respectable behavior."

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Lancaster, Pa., watch factory suspended work on the 16th inst., from want of funds.

A large sheet of iron weighing 2,800 pounds was rolled the other morning at the Glasgow Iron Works, Pottsville, Pa.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says that according to present appearance, the people of the Schuylkill and other mining regions have a cheerless summer before them.

Last week the Beekeeper's Association of Lancaster county, Pa., met in Lancaster city, with Levi Reslst in the chair, who in his address stated that there are in the country about 70,000 beekeepers, which number could easily be increased to 300,000. That 70,000 people have 800,000 stands, producing 15,000,000 pounds of honey, valued at $3,000,000, of which Pennsylvania has 40,000 stands, producing 800,000 pounds, and of these Lancaster county has about 3,000 stocks, producing 60,000 pounds valued at $12,000, all on a low estimate.

There is no longer a doubt of a marked improvement in coal and iron interests throughout the great mineral region of Hocking, Athens and Perry counties within the last three months, and is, as the season advances, gaining every day perceptively. At no time since the panic in October, 1873, has there been so confident a feeling among the operators of mines and furnaces, or so much activity at all the works, in placing them in complete repairs to their full producing capacity. That hard pan has been found and the ascending scale reached is the general opinion, and now that the wages of labor, rates of freight and the market price of coal are again in proportion, the result is, unusually large orders for the lake trade and other distant markets. Many of the large mines have already commenced shipping in quantity, quite a month in advance of former years, and report a busy season ahead of them.—*Logan (O.) Sentinel.*

The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 103,909 tons; by canal, 20,025 tons; total, 122,934 tons; against 23,903 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 100,031 tons. The quantity shipped for the year so far was 1,247,767 tons, against 611,845 tons for the corresponding period of last year; increase, 605,922. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 142,682 tons; bituminous, 63,775 tons; total, 488,457 tons; against 311,306 tons anthracite and 76,258 tons bituminous for the same week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 113,219 tons; decrease of bituminous, 12,483 tons. The quantity shipped from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 4,960,138 tons; bituminous, 1,042,321 tons; total, 6,002,459 tons; against 4,044,400 tons anthracite and 977,735 tons bituminous—total, 5,021,735 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 916,138 tons; increase of bituminous, 64,586 tons. Total increase, 980,724 tons.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

F. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic Medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, invigorates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
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Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

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Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by K. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send for circular and terms of removal by Dr. Kunkel, 230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

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Gross Liabilities, including reserve	4,834,182
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1876 .	657,453
Annual Income	3,391,645
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Amount of new Insurance .	14,575,219
Amount of Ins. in force . .	35,907,240

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an extra G

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 20, 1876.

The week closed upon a quiet and eventless money market, with no features to call for any extended remarks. The report is generally that of abundant funds and a rather small volume of prime commercial paper offering. Capitalists are beginning to make up their minds to an easy money market throughout the summer, and are not unwilling to find safe methods of employing their funds, even at low rates of interest, until the inception of the fall trade, when they look for a more active demand for loans. The moving out of a large shipment of coal to the down river markets, amounting this week to 5,437,000 bushels, and for the month so far to 8,113,000 bushels, exerts an additional tendency toward ease in the money markets and puts the coal men generally in an independent position. There is, however, an uneasy feeling among some members of the coal trade, owing to certain rather heavy failures of down river coal dealers. Rates of discount in the general loan market are easy but not quotably reduced, the usual rates being 8@9 per cent. at the banks. Some of the banks, however, are discounting for a few of their best customers as low as 7 per cent.; and there are exceptional cases of loans on collateral at 6@7 per cent. Counter operations are moderate. The report of operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week shows a volume of business rather below the average. It is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 15	$ 890,370 22	$159,955 25
May 16	797,152 93	121,251 53
May 17	745,367 64	114,249 17
May 18	538,121 70	87,570 10
May 19	624,097 43	93,457 41
May 20	647,387 01	107,730 25
Totals	$4,160,436 93	$715,631 81
Week ending May 13	4,024,707 65	690,389 47
Week ending May 6	4,220,880 19	712,871 81
Week ending April 29	4,258,427 25	662,108 72
Week ending April 22	4,757,618 68	885,409 70
Week ending April 15	4,603,224 13	798,012 93
Week ending April 8	5,082,757 99	987,814 45
Week ending April 1	3,823,991 63	822,032 80

—The New York stock market to-day was again dull and week under the loss of confidence which Eastern investors have undergone in reference to the shares of the anthracite coal roads. Much is at present being said in Eastern journals of the features and causes of the remarkable decline in these shares during the past week: but we have not seen any allusion to what is really the cause of the trouble. That may be said to be that the coal combination formed by the Eastern coal interests overreached itself. The exigencies of the times demanded cheap coal, and these roads undertook to control prices so as to deny that demand. Hence result what we see alluded to in the Eastern papers as the causes of this decline—that the manufacturers supplied with fuel by these roads "are dropping or dropped altogether; hundreds and thousands of tall chimneys which three years ago were pouring out smoke and reddening the midnight air stand now dark and smokeless; huge mounds of coal—months' supplies—lie heaped up on wharves and in yards, uncalled for and often unpaid for; that the coal mines are being worked either on half time or not at all, and the coal railways are not earning dividends." Plans to sustain the price of any great staple of production beyond a point which the consuming interests can bear will always, sooner or later, react as in this case. In this section we are hardly recovering from the reaction of the attempt in 1872 to keep the price of iron at double what it now is. Our Western coal interests are now somewhat depressed; but as the laws of trade have been given their proper scope, there is no such depression here as in the Eastern coal interests, and our coal-carrying roads are doing comparatively well. The reaction in the Eastern coal stocks is, we repeat, the proper and necessary result of their unnatural combinations, and their own managements are responsible for the misfortunes of their share holders.

To return to the financial situation in New York. The bank statement shows a further large gain in the net reserve of the banks, the increase being $2,541,400, making the total amount held in excess of the 25 per cent. legal limit $12,090,675. The large increase in the legal tender average attracted considerable attention in view of the extreme ease and low rates already prevailing for money, and whether the influx of currency was greater than had been anticipated. The receipts of gold from California had been sufficiently large to counteract the exports to Europe, the decrease in specie item being only $481,700. There is a liquidation in loans of $2,598,300. The changes in the items of deposits and circulation were slight. The following is the statement of the New York city banks this week, compared with the last:

	May 13.	May 20.	Differences.
Loans	$225,888,800	$223,210,500	Dec $2,598,300
Specie	18,986,400	18,504,700	Dec 481,700
Legal tenders	42,613,400	45,689,800	Inc 3,046,400
Deposits	267,960,300	267,993,500	Inc 33,200
Circulation	16,140,500	16,112,700	Dec 27,800

—An interesting decision has just been rendered in Chicago as to the liability of a bank in collecting drafts. It appears that the Bank of Montreal, of that city, received a draft some time ago from one of its correspondents drawn on the State Street Savings Bank. Failing to collect the money at once, the bank had the paper accepted, and during the three days that intervened before presentation for payment the savings bank failed. Suit was brought against the Bank of Montreal, and the judge held that the action of the bank in having the draft accepted instead of insisting on immediate payment rendered it liable, as it created a new contract, and discharged the drawers of the draft.

—The following items of financial news, concerning the transactions in the Treasury, were received by telegraph to-day:

The receipts for internal revenue to-day were $297,712 88; for the month to date, $9,230,981 41; for the fiscal year to date, $103,306,738 56.

The customs receipts to-day were $374,082 24; for the month to date, $7,574,351 78; for the fiscal year to date, $91,705,033 26.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending May 20th, as compared with corresponding week last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$2,427,000	$2,582,000
Boston	235,000	322,000
Philadelphia	233,000	252,000
Chicago	510,000	910,000
Cincinnati	113,000	67,000
Miscellaneous	980,000	805,000
Total	$4,505,000	$5,439,000
Receipts to-day		849,000

The Treasury now holds $344,883,850 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $13,000 to secure public deposits.

United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $198,602.

United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $546,000.

National bank circulation outstanding, $335,193,000, of which amount $4,089,190 are gold notes.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 20, 1876.	10:20	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¼	122¼			
5-20's, 1865	120¼	120¼			
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	119¼			
5-20's, 1867	121¼	121¼			
5-20's, 1867, reg	121¼	121¼			
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¼	122¼			
5-20's, 1868	123¼	123¼			
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	117½	117½			
New 5 per cents	117½	117½			
Western Union Tel	65¼	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
Quicksilver	22¾	22¾	22¾		22¾
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾	22¾		22¾
Panama	125½	125½			125½
Adams Express	107	107			
Wells, Fargo Express	88½	88½			
American Express	63½	63			
United States Express	63	63			
New York Central	110	110	110	110	110¼
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Michigan Southern	53½	53½	53½	52¾	52¾
Illinois Central	97	97			
Cleveland & Pitts	93	93¾			
Chicago & North-west	39	39	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do. preferred	61	61			
Rock Island	105½	105½			105¾
St. Paul common	37	37			36¾
Do. preferred	63¾	63¾		63¾	63¾
Wabash common	2¼	2¼			2¼
Fort Wayne	101	101			101
Ohio & Mississippi	17¼	16⅞			16¾
Union Pacific	38¾	39	61¼	6⅜	6¾
Harlem	137	137			137
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	16				
Iron Mountain	4⅜				4¾
C., C. & I. C.					4¾
Missouri Pacific	15				15¾
South Carolinas, Ap.	34				
South Carolinas, July					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	52¾	53⅝	....
Reading	....	....	44½
United Cos. of N. J	134	135	....
Pgh, Titville and Buf	....	....	9¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾	....
Allegheny Valley	57¾	58	101
Central Transportation	47¼	47½	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	15

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 20—Money 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $292,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $145,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling 483½@484.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 112¾, the only prices of to-day being 112¾ and 112⅝.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady. State bonds nominal. The principal features of the stock market were a fall to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 105½ to 102 and a reaction to 103¾, and an advance in Union Pacific from 38 to 39¾, with a later decline to 39¼. In the latter part of the day there was a pressure to sell coal stocks. Lake Shore and Western led in the market, and were the most active stocks of the day. In addition to the above were Pacific Mail and Erie. Among the sales were 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 12,500 Erie, 3,300 Lake Shore, 1,000 New York Central, 3,300 Union Pacific and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	64⅜	St. Paul	36¾
Quicksilver	15	Do. preferred	63½
Do. preferred	29	Toledo & Wabash	9¾
Maripposa	6	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	14¾	Ft. Wayne	103
Adams Express	107	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	88½	Do. preferred	12
American Ex	63	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	70	Do. preferred	103
New York Central	110¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Del. & Lackawa	102¾
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. 1st	47
Michigan Central	137	Missouri Pacific	113
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Mich. Central	49¾	Indiana Central	4¾
Panama	126¾	Burlington & Q	116
Lake Shore	93¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	12
Illinois Central	93	Union Pacific stock	60¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Central Pac. bonds	110
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	58¾	Do. land grants	99½
C. C. C. & I	46	Do. sink. fund	86
N. J. Central	83½	Pacific Mail	22¾
Rock Island	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	115	10-40's, registered	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121½	Currency 6's	127
5-20's, 1868	123½		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	105½
Virginia, new	31		

LONDON, May 20, 5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange during the past week has been mainly a scene of the fortnightly settlement, and very little business has been transacted. Large quantities of gold continue—owing to the advance in our export demand—to flow into the Bank of England, and there exists a plentiful supply of floating capital awaiting profitable employment. To-day foreign securities are generally flat, owing to the increased uneasy feeling respecting the Eastern question. Egyptian and Turkish bonds have receded considerably. English securities are quiet and American are without movement. Silver is quoted to-day at 57¼d per ounce. Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been declared bankrupt. He transacted business in Manchester and elsewhere as a manufacturer of chemicals, a coal and lime merchant and a manufacturer of bricks and tiles. His liabilities are $1,500,000. The liabilities of N. & A. Facchie, the Liverpool cotton dealers, whose suspension was announced yesterday, are over $500,000. Genuine 96 U.S. United States bonds—5-27's, 105; do 68, 10⅝; 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's, 10⅜. Railroad securities—New York Central 99¾; Erie 13¾; preferred 21.

PARIS, May 20.—Rentes 106 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 104¾.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Gold 112⅝@112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 532.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 19, 1876.

The week closed with a rather quiet feeling, on the whole, in mercantile affairs, the general tendency seeming to be toward the usual summer quiet. There were some exceptions to this tendency, but taken as a whole, business was rather light and the feeling sluggish. Such was the tendency of the grain trade, in which there was not much change, except a somewhat improved demand for prime yellow car corn, which may be expected to show some firmness until the receipts increase. Flour continues active and firm, and some jobbing lots have advanced price 25c, high grade spring wheat flours. The general produce market was not materially altered, but a temporary firmness is shown in eggs and potatoes, under the influence of reduced stocks. The general tendency of produce at this season of the year is downward, which was exemplified somewhat during May in easy and in liberal supply, at 77@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales run 5@8c above quotations. There is nothing more than grease. The market is reported as rather favorable for high grades of Western, and it is thought that considerable shipments will be made hence. We quote choice yellow at 29@29½c ₱ bu; prime to good sound packed 28@29c; lower grades scarcely quotable.

CHEESE.—The week's receipts fell off somewhat from those of the two preceding weeks, but were ample to supply the demand. There was an active trade, with an easy feeling at unchanged quotations. We quote New York Goshen at 13¾@14c; prime Ohio factory, old, 12¾@13c per ₱; new Ohio factory 10¾@11c for choice; 9½@10c for prime; lower grades are hardly quotable. The New York *Bulletin* says of that market: "The feeling seems to be a little better to-day, and for really good stock the market is at least steady. There were quite a number of purchases made yesterday and this morning for export stock and some receivers have sold up pretty close, and this has a tendency to make the feeling more cheerful. As before noted, however, buyers are very particular in making their selections and only the very best lots of full cream will command outside figures. About 11@11½c may be called the established top, but 11½@12c combined on a reduced tariff, which will make the rates on articles mentioned as follows:

Teas.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	9¾@10
Choice Rio	22	Granulated	9¾@10
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	9¼@9½
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel	9¼
Ordinary Rio	20	—yellow	8½
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	12
Rio, in papers	20@21	Crushed	11¾
31 grades do	25 @26	Powdered	11¼
Rio, in bulk	20@21	Granulated	10¾
Java, in papers	33	Good fair N. O	8¾
Java, in bulk	32	Fully do	8¼
YoungHyson	45c@1 00	Prime do	7¾
Gunpowder	40@60	Choice fair do	7¼
Imperial	50c@ 90	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Japan	40c@ 80	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Oolong	35c@ 75	Prime	62@65c
Fancy	1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	35c@ 75	Syrups.	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	3½@4c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	5½@6c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¼c	Spices.	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carl'a	7¼@7¾c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @7¼c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	6¾@7c	Nutmegs	90c
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		Soaps.	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, fair to pr	4½
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 50
Sal Soda.		Gold Dust	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. Gift, ₱ box	4 50
Sesame	15@c	Sesame meal	3½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4 20

Dry Goods.

Business at the leading jobbing houses continues active, the spring trade being kept up much better than was generally expected. The policy of purchasing from hand-to-mouth, as the necessities of their trade may require, is still being pursued by interior merchants, and almost as rigorously as during the season immediately following the panic; consequently the "spring" sales of 1876 will be now only a little more animated than during the intervening months. Despite the fact that for weeks past many lines of goods have been offered at unprecedently low prices, there has been, and still is, an entire absence of any thing resembling a speculative tendency, the demand being strictly in accordance with the actual consumptive wants. Many of the country merchants, as a rule, are carrying light stocks—leads our jobbers to anticipate a steadily fair demand for staple and seasonable goods far into the summer, and at the extreme low prices now current there is a steady feeling. A prominent feature in the trade here has been the large business done in American-made dress goods, the sale exceeding that of any year known before, which is partially to be accounted for by the very low jobbing prices at which these goods were sold. We have no further reductions to make in value to report the latest of importations having ceased, some of the trade expressing an expectation of an advance on some of the staple makes next week. This is scarcely to be expected, however, in face of the very heavy peremptory sale which takes place to New York next Tuesday and Wednesday. It is regarded will consist of 13,000 cases, instead of 6,000 as at first announced. Prices current for the Pittsburgh market are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8½
Penn Mills	44	8¾
Eagle No. 1	36	8½
Western trade	36	7½
Magnolia	36	7
Avondale	36	6
Conestoga A	39	6
Chippewa C	28	5
Nonatook	36	8½
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.		
Commonw'th O. 27	5	
Suffolk L	36	6½
Sharon	36	7
Red Bank	36	7
Rochdale	36	8½
Blackstone	36	9
White Rock	36	10½
Pocahontas	36	9
Hill	36	9½
GINGHAMS.		
Lancaster		11½
Glasgow		10½
SHIRTING PRINTS.		
Haircloth cheviots	.6½	
Cocheco	.6	
Merrimac	.6	
Anchor	.6	
Oriental	.6	
Sprague's	.5½	
American	.5½	
Allen	.5½	
PRINTS.		
Southbridge		5½
Oriental fancy		6
Cocheco fancy		6½
Hartel		6
Berlin solid		6
Simpson's black		6¼
" fast black		6¼
" mourning		6¼
TICKING.		
Thorndike	7-8	10½
Portsmouth	7-8	12
Portsmouth	4-4	24
Whittaker	7-8	28
Whittaker	4-4	32
Linen.		
Conestoga X	7-8	10
Conestoga C	7-8	11
Conestoga C T	4-4	14½
" gold m'd	4-4	16½
" prem. A	4-4	20

MISCELLANEOUS.	
White carpet chain	22
Blue	22
Cot'n bat	10@12½
Colored carp't ch'n	20
fine	22
@16@18	
Cotton twine	22

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—The package trade in domestics was dull, buyers holding off for the great trade sale next Tuesday, when 6,000 packages will be sold without reserve. Figured printing prints in steady demand, and fancy prints a little more active. Dress goods quiet, Cheviots in fair demand. Light weight Cassimeres quiet.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

May 20.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rects. Crude.	Exp. P. L. Bbls.	Exp. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, May 15	970		50
Tuesday, May 16			165
Wednesday, May 17	2,545		105
Thursday, May 18	2,727		
Friday, May 19	933		10
Saturday, May 20	642		1,662
Total for week	7,789		1,289
Since Jan ary 1	408,367	1,264	269,663
To May 3, 1876	366,196		220,976
Same time 1875	259,737		96,144
Same time 1874	278,994	43,987	96,144
Same time 1873	284,807	19,185	77,000
Same time 1872	280,293	25,673	175,941
Same time 1871	262,748	41,883	125,000
Same time 1870	369,743	47,642	95,375
Same time 1869	369,743	47,642	95,375
Same time 1868	504,057	38,001	170,198

BUSINESS.—The week's petroleum market has been principally noticeable for the firmness in prices, there being no opening lower than 1 9¼ for the leading lines, and varying between that price and $1 97½, closing at $1 94@¾. The latest statistics show an increase of production, stocks and shipments about evenly distributed, so that the showing is in favor of steadiness rather than either an advance or decline. The figures also show that Pittsburgh is regaining her position in the oil trade, the total receipts of oil at this point during the month having been in excess of those at any other point, and exceeding those at New York by near 20,000 barrels and nearly double the receipts of Cleveland and Philadelphia. It is yet too soon to feel the effect of the new Richmond route in expanding our oil trade, and that increase may be expected to add materially to our trade in the next month or two. During the three weeks that route has been in operation a very large volume of shipments has taken place, thus allowing the operations of a considerable portion of our refining interests hitherto debarred from the seaboard markets. With the three refining lines for the transportation to and from this city, we do not doubt that she will premanently assume the leading position in the oil trade, that never should have been lost. Refined has been steadily improving the week with a shade advance during the early part. There has been a steady volume of business, as will be seen from the following statement of sales and resales in the oil regions during the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	120,000	Thursday	105,000
Tuesday	138,000	Friday	72,000
Wednesday	114,000	Saturday	93,000
Total			642,000
Last week			414,400

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	6,071	7,789

The following are the crude receipts from all points from the various points, for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels
May 20, 1876	408,367
Same time 1875	259,774
Same time 1874	278,994
Same time 1873	284,807
Same time 1872	280,293
Same time 1871	262,748
Same time 1870	369,743
Same time 1869	259,026
Same time 1868	504,057
Same time 1867	387,489
Same time 1866	459,357
Same time 1865	430,304

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley railroad	13,102	1,289
By river		5,400
Total	13,102	6,689

The following are the exports of refined oil East by river and rail for the past five years, from January 1 to May 20:

Bonds.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	22,673	19,192	42,987	.....	1,264
A. V. R. R	175,951	276,092	96,144	57,162	290,976
Total	198,642	295,274	139,131	56,162	292,240

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market opened quiet at $1 93¾ bid and $1 95¾ asked for United, Conduit and Union. The market continued very quiet throughout the day without change of price, $1 95¾ having been paid for fresh certificates and accepted for old certificates. We quote shipments dull with little doing at yesterday's prices. Altogether it was a characteristic yesterday's market.

REFINED.—The market was rather quiet but steady, and no important alteration in prices took place. We quote standard white at 10¾@10¾c for 6 lbs hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 10½@10¾c for cut lots; 11½@11¾c for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14@14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14@14½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14c for prompt. There have been no recent transactions in Richmond delivery, but the ruling on that delivery is nominally quoted at about 13¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 20, closing 19.—There continues to be a slow trade, exporters holding off on important lots. Prices have scarcely varied; sales of 10,000 barrels refined in Philadelphia at 14½c, and 2,500 barrels do in Baltimore at 14c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾ and 9c in shipping order; refined 14½@15¼c; cases 17¼@18c; naphtha 9½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 14@14½c; at Philadelphia 14½c.

PARKERS, May 20.—Market quiet but strong; United $1 93¾@1 95; shipment $1 93@1 97½.

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet and firm at 82 1/8@82½.

OIL CITY, May 20.—Market firm but inactive at $1 94 bid for United; immediate shipment $1 97½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet without business; held at $2 10.

UNIONTOWN, May 20.—Market quiet at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14½@14¾c; cases 18@21c; naphtha nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white 10½c; spirits 7½d.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Petroleum 28 francs.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 18@21c; naphtha nominal.

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ANTWERP, May 20.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

MEMORANDUM OF PETROLEUM.

Crude received by Allegheny Valley R. R. ..1,925
Refined shipments Allegheny Valley R. R..1,774

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 20, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The run of through cattle for Thursday, Friday and to-day was heavy, footing up 164 cars, whilst local stock amounted next no nothing. The run of hogs and sheep for the same days were light, both through and local. Light offerings were disposed of and the week's labors closed by a heavy rain storm. Shrewd dealers are not sanguine at the prospects for next week. The market was rather sluggish all the week.

CATTLE.

Prices differed little from last week's figures; as will be seen from the annexed quotations:

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Fair, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	4 75@5 00
Common to good, 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 00
Texans	3 50@4 75

HOGS.

The market closed slow, owing to unfavorable advices from New York, which represent of an unfavorable market, and a decline in prices. The outlook seems to be unfavorable for the coming week. We quote as follows:

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 65
Heavy Yorkers	7 35@7 40
Light Yorkers	7 20@7 30
Roughs	5 60@6 50

SHEEP.

All sold and the market closed quiet. We do not quote wooled. Sales as follows:

Prime, 90 to 110 lbs	$5 10@5 25
Prime, 85 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 10
Good, 80 to 90 lbs	5 50@5 60
Common, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 75

ALLEGHENY MARKET.

The usual weekly local market will be held in the Union Drove Yards, Allegheny, on Monday.

[By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, May 20.—Cattle—Receipts 1,400 head. Market moderately active and firmer, but not quotably higher; prices much the same. Shipments 6,500 head.

Hogs—Receipts 27,000 head. Light steady and in fair demand; heavy dull and a shade lower; light $7 05@7 10; packing $6 90@7 00; shipping $7 00@7 15. Estimated sales of steam at 12c; generally held higher; kettle 13c. Bulkmeats dull. Bacon dull; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib, old, 10c; clear sides, 10½c; short clear, 10c. Lard dull. Butter heavy and unchanged.

LONDON, May 20.—Sterling Lane markets have experienced no important change during the week, although some articles are steadier, the public sale of wheat on the 16th showing the favorable result of the Dutch sale. Sugar is inactive and unchanged. Common grades of Congou are 1s lower. Spices are firm and firm, and has advanced 3d ₱ cwt. Spices show some further recovery from the late depression.

BOSTON, May 20.—Flour steady; superfine Western $4 00@4 25; common to extra $4 75@5 25; Minnesota and Minnesota extra $5 00@6 50; ₱ 66 winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 00; Illinois $6 00@6 25; St. Louis $6 00@6 25; fancy Minnesota $7 25@9 50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 62½@63c. Oats firm; No. 1 white 45@48c; rejected 42c; No. 1 white 52@56c.

TOLEDO, May 20.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 01. Corn firm; No. 2 white Michigan $1 32½; No. 2 do $1 22; amber Michigan $1 30; No. 2 red held at $1 18. Corn quiet but steady; high mixed 55c; seller June 51½c; seller July 52¼c; low mixed 53c; no grade 50@56c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Michigan 35½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour quiet but trade, the total receipts of oil at this point during the month having been in excess of those at any other point, and exceeding those at New York by near 20,000 barrels and nearly double the receipts of Cleveland and Philadelphia. It is yet too soon to feel the effect of the new Richmond route in expanding our oil trade, and that increase may be expected to add materially to our trade in the next month or two. During the three weeks that route has been in operation a very large volume of shipments has taken place, thus allowing the operations of a considerable portion of our refining interests hitherto debarred from the seaboard markets. With the three refining lines for the transportation to and from this city, we do not doubt that she will premanently assume the leading position in the oil trade, that never should have been lost. Refined has been steadily improving the week with a shade advance during the early part. There has been a steady volume of business, as will be seen from the following statement of sales and resales in the oil regions during the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	120,000	Thursday	105,000
Tuesday	138,000	Friday	72,000
Wednesday	114,000	Saturday	93,000
Total			642,000
Last week			414,400

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	6,071	7,789

The following are the crude receipts from all points from the various points, for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels
May 20, 1876	408,367
Same time 1875	259,774
Same time 1874	278,994
Same time 1873	284,807
Same time 1872	280,293
Same time 1871	262,748
Same time 1870	369,743
Same time 1869	259,026
Same time 1868	504,057
Same time 1867	387,489
Same time 1866	459,357
Same time 1865	430,304

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley railroad	13,102	1,289
By river		5,400
Total	13,102	6,689

The following are the exports of refined oil East by river and rail for the past five years, from January 1 to May 20:

Bonds.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	22,673	19,192	42,987	.....	1,264
A. V. R. R	175,951	276,092	96,144	57,162	290,976
Total	198,642	295,274	139,131	56,162	292,240

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market opened quiet at $1 93¾ bid and $1 95¾ asked for United, Conduit and Union. The market continued very quiet throughout the day without change of price, $1 95¾ having been paid for fresh certificates and accepted for old certificates. We quote shipments dull with little doing at yesterday's prices. Altogether it was a characteristic yesterday's market.

REFINED.—The market was rather quiet but steady, and no important alteration in prices took place. We quote standard white at 10¾@10¾c for 6 lbs hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 10½@10¾c for cut lots; 11½@11¾c for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 14@14½c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14@14½c for spot. Baltimore rules at 14c for prompt. There have been no recent transactions in Richmond delivery, but the ruling on that delivery is nominally quoted at about 13¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 20, closing 19.—There continues to be a slow trade, exporters holding off on important lots. Prices have scarcely varied; sales of 10,000 barrels refined in Philadelphia at 14½c, and 2,500 barrels do in Baltimore at 14c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8¾ and 9c in shipping order; refined 14½@15¼c; cases 17¼@18c; naphtha 9½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 14@14½c; at Philadelphia 14½c.

PARKERS, May 20.—Market quiet but strong; United $1 93¾@1 95; shipment $1 93@1 97½.

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet and firm at 82 1/8@82½.

OIL CITY, May 20.—Market firm but inactive at $1 94 bid for United; immediate shipment $1 97½.

ROUSEVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet without business; held at $2 10.

UNIONTOWN, May 20.—Market quiet at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@14¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14½@14¾c; cases 18@21c; naphtha nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11c; prime white 10½c; spirits 7½d.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

MEMORANDUM OF PETROLEUM.

Crude received by Allegheny

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 21, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 901	75	68	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	29 887	70	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
9 P. M..	29 862	70	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.888 Highest thermom....91
Mean thermom .... 71.2 Lowest thermom....62
Rainfall.....69

Another Old Citizen Gone.

Captain Samuel Walker, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence in Elizabeth borough, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Captain Walker was for many years prominently identified with the boating and coal interests of the Monongahela valley. He was the father in law of General Ekin, of the United States Army, and the grandfather of Mr. J. Brisben Walker, late of the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, and more recently of the Washington *Chronicle*.

Forbes Street Opening Damages.

The Board of Viewers on Saturday received claims from owners of property on Forbes street, for damages sustained by the opening of that thoroughfare from Boyd to Fifth avenue. A number of claims have already been filed and other heavy ones are still to come. The Board has fixed next Thursday as the time for taking testimony. Following are the amounts claimed:

Thomas Kennedy.....	$25,000
Mr. Orme.....	20,000
Mr. Hartley.....	1,270
Wm. Friel.....	15,000
Jackson Duncan.....	5,500
D. Shanahan.....	5,500
Cath. Welsh.....	6,500
Hill Patterson.....	4,000
Total.....	$82,770

Partnership Troubles

A bill in equity has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, on behalf of John Q. Workman against H. Richard Davis. The parties were formerly partners in the manufacture and sale of carriages, doing business in Allegheny, under the firm name of Workman & Davis. It is claimed that the respondent, on the 17th of April, 1875, by false representations as to the condition of the firm's business, induced complainant to sign an agreement for a settlement; that the respondent is insolvent, and that he has instituted a suit to recover from complainant, $3,357 12, which he claims to be due him under the articles of agreement. The court is asked to direct that an account be taken, to set aside the agreement, and to restrain respondent from proceeding with his suit.

Base Ball.

The Allegheny club returned yesterday from their tour in Ohio. They played the Buckeyes, at Columbus, on Saturday, and were defeated. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood 7 to 7. In the ninth inning, with Ham on second, Quest made a base hit, when the umpire, to the surprise of every fair-minded spectator, called "foul strike and out." The Allegheny boys were so indignant at this manifestly unjust ruling that they retired from the game. The umpire then decided the game in favor of the Buckeyes—9 to 0.

At the Union Park, this afternoon, the Liddell club will try conclusions with the Nonpareils.

To-morrow, at the Union Park, the Anchor and Miller clubs will have a contest.

The Iron City and Braddock clubs play at the Union Park next Wednesday.

The Juniatas, of Hollidaysburg, champion of Central Pennsylvania last season, intend to compete also for the championship of Western Pennsylvania this year, and will visit Pittsburgh about the 1st of July.

The Latta Guards Base Ball Club has reorganized with the following members: Robert England, c.; James Grundy, p.; Harry Richline, s. s.; Harry G. Smith, 1st b.; Charles S. Jones, 2d b.; Captain S. A. Barr, 3d b.; Lieutenant James A. Gordon, l. f.; Sid Finley, c. f.; Clayton Wilson, r. f. They will play with good clubs in this city, the members of which are under twenty years of age.

The Lafayettes, nine, of Allegheny City, have challenged a picked nine of the city officials, and the same has been accepted. The curlers say it will be known as "Stones vs. Stamps" and the officials as "Blotters." The names and positions of the nines are as follows: Postage Stamps—Flether, p.; Cook, c.; Billings (Captain); 1st b., Graham; 2d b., Brotzman; 3d b., Weibley; s. s., Stitt; l. f., Mawdsley; c. f., Hastings; r. f., Mendel. Johnson, Manager. Directors, Royal, Cunningham and Harmon. Mutilation Stamps—Fleming, p.; Mascatcher, Thomas Dickson (Captain); 1st b., Christ Bechtel; 2d b., W. H. Faulkner; 3d b., James Nichol; s. s., J. R. Lupton; l. f., R. T. White; c. f., Thomas Ward; r. f., John Nichol. Managers, R. McConnaughie; Robert Dilworth, D. L. Crawford and City Solicitor Rodgers. The game will probably be played at 11 a. m. on Decoration Day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Goodyear's Dental Vulcanite Company vs. E. J. Greene. On motion of complainant's counsel, the report of the master filed in this case was confirmed *nisi*.

E. M. Brocmall, assignee in bankruptcy, vs. G. L. Reed. Motion for a primary injunction to restrain defendants from removing certain property, argued and decision reserved.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Bakewell & Matthers et al. vs. Wettach Bros., debtors, city. Petition of Meyer *et al.*, creditors, for leave to intervene in petition for adjudication presented and granted.

Wharton Bros., bankrupts, city. Petition of Paul Jones presented, and order made relieving him from trust as assignee, and referring the matter of a successor to Register Harper.

Jasper H. Dingman, bankrupt of Crawford county, and Jacob Shirk, bankrupt, of City. The same were discharged from bankruptcy.

Walter L. Graham, of Butler, filed a petition for adjudication of himself; usual order made referring it to Register Maxwell.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. J. Barr, David R. Lewis and Barton Mitchell, to an appointed appraiser.

Wm. A. Showalter vs. C. G. Boyle. Rule on plaintiff and Lex. Boyle, claimant, to show cause why they should not maintain the relinquish their respective claims to goods levied upon.

In the matter of the application of the school district of Chartiers township for acquisition a site for a school house, a rule was granted to show cause why judgment entered should not be increased by adding $700 interest.

In the voluntary assignment of H. Lippincott, the bond of assignee in the sum of $130,000 was approved and ordered to be filed.

Paul Sharp was allowed to change his name to John Paul Shrop Lyons.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. Wm. McMichael, upon the bond of Wm. McMichael, in the sum of $4,000 was presented and approved.

Julius Voelcker was appointed receiver in the case of Joseph B. Huff vs. S. B. Hedges et al.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bryan vs. McKinny; Patterson *et al.* vs. Brown; Fronk vs. Fire Insurance Company; Seegrist vs. Gwinner; McQuiggan vs. Graham *et al.*; Cluley vs. Kenna *et al.*; Trimble *et al.* vs. Willard; Bell vs. Homestead Bank; Marshall vs. Brown; Bishop vs. Kirsch; Stoeskel vs. Evens; Peoples' Insurance Company vs. Curran; same vs. Patterson; Cunningham vs. City of Pittsburgh; Huby vs. Knowlson; Fronk vs. Insurance Company.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the habeas corpus proceeding of Charles Selter against F. W. Lemonrote and wife, in which Mr. Selter endeavored to recover possession of his child from defendants, the court decimed to grant his prayer and remanded the little girl Caroline, aged twelve years, to the custody of defendants.

Irwin vs. Wallace. Report of receiver confirmed *nisi*.

Thomas O'Connell vs. Bridget O'Connell. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Waddle vs. Lyon Brewery Company; Delafield et al. vs. Jackman et al.; Pratt vs. First National Bank of Allegheny; Gammon vs. Finley; Unger & Maurer vs. Kroegher; McMillen vs. Golden (2); Campbell vs. Taylor; Ogieman *et al.* vs. Nino *et al.*; Graham trustee vs. McKee; Goff vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company.

Criminal Court—Judge Hawkins.

Emma Louisa Hunt et al. W. H. Hoboman appointed guardian in place of James W. Hunt, who was discharged upon the confirmation of his account filed.

Kate and Mary Hand et al. A. Holman appointed guardian.

Estate of John Zweidinger, deceased. In reference to the account of the administratrix the sureties of accountant asked for a review of the account. A rule was granted on the executor of the administratrix *de bonis non*, and on the guardian of minors interested, to show cause. Returnable June 7 at 10 A. M.

Samuel G. Shaw, minor. Thos. Culbertson appointed guardian.

James M. Stoner was appointed guardian of Orrin P. Vanmeter, *et al.*

Anton Rothlein. John Kessler was appointed guardian.

Andrew Bur, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Joseph Nixon, deceased. Inquest for partition decreed.

Estate of Robert Lafferty, deceased. Decree of distribution made in the matter of the account of James D. Kelly, administrator.

This court will be in session to-day.

THE Monongahela Water Company have five miles of water pipe laid in the hill districts of the South Side.

THE COUNTY TREASURYSHIP.

The Court Decides in Favor of Mr. Kilgore.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier being present, Judge Stowe announced the decision of the Court in the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* the Attorney General, against County Treasurer Kilgore, being a proceeding to determine by what right he continued to hold the office. It may be proper to state that the argument on behalf of Mr. Kilgore was that he was elected for a term of two years which did not expire until March 1, 1876, that under the Constitution all county officers must take their seats on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, that Mr. Murray, who was elected last November could not have taken his seat in the following January, because Mr. Kilgore's term had not expired; that he could not have taken it in March or now, because the Constitution says he must take it on the first of January, and as all persons in office, &c., shall hold until their successors shall have been duly qualified and elected, Mr. Kilgore must hold over until January next, inasmuch as Mr. Murray could not go into office until that time. Besides there is a law which forbids County Commissioners, among other officers, from occupying the Treasurer's office within a year from the time they leave the Commissioner's office. This law, it was contended, made Mr. Murray ineligible.

On the part of the Commonwealth it was contended that the eligibility of Mr. Murray did not enter into the case. The writ of *quo warranto* had been sued out at the suggestion of the Attorney General, and the Commonwealth being the attacking party Mr. Kilgore could not defend his title by assailing Mr. Murray. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Kilgore was serving out a term which expired on the first of March, 1874. He was re-elected in October, 1873, for a term of two years which commenced on the first of March, 1874, but he was not one of those who "shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire," because he was not in office at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and at the first election under it," within the meaning of that instrument. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, he was serving out an old term, which expired before the first election under it, and therefore he was not prevented by the Constitution because it provided that his term should be in force, not only at the time of its adoption but also at the first election under it. At the first election under it he was serving out another term, and not coming within the schedule, that term was curtailed, and expired in January instead of March last. The counsel took another position, which they proposed to stand upon, in case the one just stated was not correct. This writ had not been taken out until after the first of March last, which was the time for the expiration of Mr. Kilgore's full term. The successor had been duly elected and qualified by the Court and Governor. If he was not eligible, exceptions should have been filed within the time prescribed by law. As it was, the Court had passed upon the validity of his election by granting a certificate to him.

The above were the main points in the case, as presented in the argument. Judge Stowe did not deliver a written decision, but stated that the Court was of the opinion that the position of Mr. Murray's eligibility did not enter into the case; that he was not eligible, and that Treasurer Kilgore was entitled to hold his office until his successor was duly elected and qualified. Counsel was directed to prepare a form of decree. The Court did not state the reason of Mr. Murray's ineligibility—whether it was because he did not take the office on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, or because a year has not elapsed since he was a County Commissioner.

It is not known whether an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. If this decision stands Treasurer Kilgore will hold over until January next, and his successor will be elected next fall.

THE PAVEMENT QUESTION.

Fifth Avenue, Wood and Market Street Property Owners Declare in Favor of Repaving with Belgian Block.

Pursuant to publice notice, a meeting of property holders and merchants doing business on Fifth avenue, Wood street and Market street, was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Saturday morning, "for the purpose of taking such measures as will put these important thoroughfares in a condition consistent with the character and amount of business done thereon." The call also sets forth that "Councils have had the matter before them at various times, but as no progress is visible the citizens themselves take such action as will bring about a change for the better without further delay." There were about forty of the property holders and merchants of the three thoroughfares in attendance.

M. W. Watson, Esq., of William McCully & Co., presided, and Mr. Dickson, of Dickson, McElroy & Co., acted as Secretary. Mr. Watson stated the object of the meeting, and took occasion to add that our three prominent thoroughfares were in a very bad condition.

Mr. J. W. Woodwell moved that Councils be asked to pave the three streets named with Belgian square blocks.

Mr. George R. White was in favor of putting down the best pavement, no matter what it cost.

Mr. M. B. Hogg asked what the Belgian block would cost.

Mr. McPherson, the agent, said the cost would not exceed four dollars per yard.

Mr. Alfred Reed, a property owner, spoke in favor of the asphalt pavement, such as in use on Hiland avenue, and Second avenue.

Messrs. P. H. Laufman and J. K. Moorhead warmly advocated the asphalt, as the best.

Messrs. Geo. R. White, Chas. Meyran, J. W. Woodwell, and others, favored the Belgian, as more durable.

Mr. Dickson, who had been figuring on the cost of the Belgian-block pavement, said it would cost, on Fifth avenue, a front-foot lot would be $140, and under the proposition made by Councils the property holders would have to foot just one-fourth of that.

Mr. White here moved that the voice of the meeting be taken on the kind of a pavement to be adopted.

Street Commissioner Hunter said that so far as durability was concerned, his experience as an official was that the block stone pavement, such as the Belgian, was most durable, with cobble stone next.

At this point, it having been decided that all present were entitled to vote, the question was called on the motion to adopt the Belgian block pavement. The motion was carried by a vote of 22 to 7—several persons having gone out.

Mr. White now moved that the property holders present pledge themselves to pay their share of one-fourth of the cost of the improvement.

This was carried, and after the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five for the purpose of communicating to Councils the action of this meeting, and recommending the laying of Fifth avenue, Wood and Market streets at once with the Belgian block (or trap rock), the meeting adjourned.

The committee will be named hereafter.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

Damage By Lightning—The Kitchen of the Seventh Avenue Hotel Struck—A Rush of Waters, Etc.

The storm on Saturday was, though of short duration, one of the severest that has visited this locality for several years. At no time was warning in greater upon the city than at one o'clock in the afternoon, with unusually vivid flashes of lightning and loud thunder, followed by a very heavy fall of rain, which for a time threatened a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1874. For there was a scene of madly rushing waters on each of the many thoroughfares of the two cities which are located along the hillsides that was quite terrifying to the inhabitants. Fortunately, however, but little damage was done by the rain. There was great alarm felt by the people of Temperanceville, where the flood seemed to be greater than in any other locality, lest the heavy body of water collected in Sawmill run would carry away their houses; but fortunately the only damage there was the removal of two or three old tenements from their foundations. One of them was occupied by a family named McDermott, who were in the basement at the time, and barely escaped with their lives.

The kitchen chimney of the Seventh Avenue hotel, corner of Seventh and Liberty, was struck by lightning and fell on the roof, breaking it down, as well as the floor, the *debris* almost filling the kitchen, where eight servants were at work preparing dinner. The consternation here was very great, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. Five of the eight, indeed, were not injured at all, and the other three, named Winnie Wanafelt, Nancy Sanders and Alles Kinney, were only slightly hurt, the first named having been somewhat lacerated, and the others their hands and shoulders bruised by the falling timbers. Mr. Kanaga, the proprietor of the hotel, was very prompt and energetic in his efforts to rescue his people from their perilous situation, and in having their condition looked after by a physician.

At the time of the shock the guests at the hotel were seated at the dinner table, and were considerably demoralized, some of them being thrown from their seats. The damage to the property is estimated at about $1,000, and is covered by insurance. The kitchen will be rebuilt in a short time, and another and another apartment will be used for culinary purposes, so that there will be no interruption of the business of the house.

The Centennial and the Sabbath.

The ministers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as will be seen by announcement elsewhere will hold an adjourned meeting at 2 P. M. to-day in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church to complete arrangements for a mass convention of those opposed to opening the Centennial grounds and buildings on the Sabbath.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Twenty-eighth Stated Meeting—Evening Session Held at Hazelwood School Hall, Friday Evening, May 19th, 1876.

The Institute was called to order by Superintendent George J. Luckey, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. M. Hyde. After the rendering of a song, "Sweet Gallilee," in good style by the pupils of the school, led by Prof. E. Rinehart, the Rev. T. K. Nesbit was introduced, and delivered an excellent lecture on "The Teacher's Armor." The lecture was very much appreciated by the large audience, and was replete with good thoughts and suggestions for the teachers.

Ada Thomas, of the Peebles schools, favored the audience with an entertaining solo, entitled "Grandpa's Spectacles." For a child so young, the solo was excellently rendered.

The discussion of the question "What change can be made in the public school course to give a more practical and industrial character," was opned by Prof. J. L. Harrison, who was followed by Geo. J. Luckey and the Hon. Geo. H. Anderson. Mr. Anderson, as is well known, is one of the many good friends of our public school system, who favors technical education, or rather industrial education, and he expressed some of his views on the subject in an earnest, forcible and practical extemporaneous address. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

The morning session, held at the Ralston School Hall, Penn avenue, was presided over by Dr. B. C. Jillison, Principal of the High School. Prof. Jones opened with prayer.

The first exercise of the morning was a class drill, Prin ary Arithmetic, conducted by Miss Ella Morris, of the Lawrence schools. The lady was somewhat original in her method of presenting the subject to beginners. Her method of combining object lessons with the abstract teaching of numbers, is a good one. Another good feature of her method is that of preceding the science of numbers by the art of numbers, and deducing therefrom the abstract principles which underlie the practical questions. We believe this to be the true order of mental development, for the reason that art always precedes science. For example, music was practiced with great perfection long before the science of music was written. The English language was spoken and written long before a Murray wrote the science of the English language.

Miss Pauline Barthorger, of Park schools, presented a class recitation in Phonetics, which was heard, and very well done. The exercise in Phonetics was followed by individual and concert reading of the class, which gave ample evidence of a marked effect in producing good articulation, and correctness of speech. This was followed by a class drill in Decimals by Miss S. C. Nelson, and class from Knox schools. The recitation was a good one.

Miss Mollie Wilson, of the Bloomfield schools, next read Dickens' delineation of the troubles between Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Corney. The young lady has a good voice, and rendered the scene in a very creditable manner.

Miss Fannie Bird, of the Washington schools, conducted a class drill in "Language," in a manner that cannot fail to be instructive and profitable to all teachers who heard the recitation. The class was from the Third Primary Department.

Miss Hattie Birch girl, Maggie Hannah, representing "Gentle Spring," read in a very happy and gleeful style a piece entitled as above.

Miss H. W. Matthews, of the Bellefield school's next presented a very well trained class from the highest department, illustrating a method of grammar recitations. The exercise was creditable to teachers and pupils.

Master Henry Hamm concluded the exercises of the morning by reading in his own odd and amusing style, "The Pig and the Hen." Henry is about five years old, and he may well feel proud of the showers of applause which followed his first appearance on the stage.

Adjourned.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Preparations for the Centennial Celebration Hereabouts—Another Meeting of the Joint Committee.

The joint committee of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils, having in charge the arrangements for the local celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Fourth of July, met in City Hall, Allegheny, on Saturday evening. The members of the committee are: Pittsburgh, J. L. Ferson, J. W. Wainwright, James Acheson, John L. Neeb, R. H. Negley and T. H. Dickson; Allegheny, W. P. Bedell, Hugh McGuire, J. E. McKelvey, James Wilson, S. H. Hartman and W. C. Cook.

All the members were present, and Mr. Cook occupied the chair.

Lindsay Coleman, of Pittsburgh, this city, was suggested as a place for the celebration.

Some discussion occurred on the question of transportation to these cities from surrounding districts, and for Councils to the Centennial in Philadelphia, but no action was taken.

It was decided to invite Mr. Gotthold to read the Declaration of Independence, and Judge Kirkpatrick to deliver an oration.

A letter from M. C. Meyran, offering the services of the Veram Frohsin Society in the musical part of the programme, was read and accepted with thanks.

Mr. Beilstein, representing the butchers, stated that they would turn out to a man.

Mr. Wm. Watson, representing the citizens of Allegheny, stated that those of his district were willing to join in and have their yearly parade on the Fourth this year, in connection with it. It was resolved to address the President of the Pittsburgh division of the same order, to see if they would unite with the others in this.

Mr. Whitehouse stated that the firemen of Allegheny turn out was objected to by Mr. Sholes, Chairman of the Fire Committee, for the reason that on the 12th of July all engines were liable to occur, making it imprudent to take firemen from their posts. But for this he would like to see them out, for they would make a fine display. On motion, the matter was referred to Chief Crow to be brought formally before the Fire Committee. It was also resolved that the committee formally address the Mayors of both cities a request to allow all their police turn out. It was further resolved that all societies and organizations of what kind soever be invited to participate in the occasion.

Mr. Bedell desired that all the bells of the city be set ringing on that day, and that the Coal Exchange be requested to have the steamboats ring their bells.

Mr. Sholes thought the ringing of the fire-alarm bell might prove an occasion of damage in case of a fire, when the alarm would probably not be heard, and Mr. Bedell did not put his wishes in the form of a resolution.

Friday next, at 3 P. M., was fixed for another meeting in Pittsburgh, to receive reports of all sub committees. On Saturday next will be held the convention to choose officers of the day and perfect arrangements. The committee on programme meets on Friday next in the afternoon.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Salsbury Troubadours begin a brief engagement at the Opera House this evening. Their entertainments are said to equal those of the celebrated Vokes family, and are excessively funny as well as really artistic.

Library Hall.

The concert for the benefit of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., to be given by the Great Western Band and orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Leazure, Dr. J. Guy McCandless and Messrs. Alexander, Horner and Petty, takes place at Library Hall to-night. The programme is a brilliant one.

English Opera.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and her troupe will begin a too limited season of English opera at Library Hall to-morrow evening, when "La Basseur, or the Brewer of Preston," will be sung. Mr. J. Lee Benitz will have a benefit on Wednesday evening. The seats are on sale at Hale's, Smithfield street.

The Rights of Fire Companies.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that a fire company has certain legal rights in the apparatus which may be under its control, and that the municipality cannot take possession of the property so long as it is rightfully used. The case originated in Bethlehem borough, where a suit was brought by the borough authorities to get possession of the Perseverance fire apparatus. The property had been acquired by the company, through contributions obtained for that purpose. It was for the benefit of the public—to protect the town against loss from fire. The court held that, within the limits of its charter, the company had all the rights of a corporation. It held the legal title to property. Yet it held it in trust for the use and purposes of its creation. That was for the protection of the property of their fellow citizens of the town. It had no right to divest it of that general trust, nor to divert it from that general purpose. It may, in good faith dispose of any specific article, using the proceeds thereof in the acquisition of new or improved apparatus to be used for the purpose mentioned in its charter. In whatever form the company changed the property the trust still inhered. It cannot sell it and divide the proceeds among its members. The company held its property subject to the supervisory power of a court of equity. It is not given to the borough authorities to decide that the company has forfeited all its rights to the possession and custody of the property it holds in trust, and therefore has no rights justified to respects. The borough may purchase appropriate money as a donation to a fire company, to assist in their purchase. What the borough cannot do, however, is to take possession of and control or sell it; what an incorporated company owns the borough cannot control in that manner. Whatever may be subscribed or otherwise donated is given to the corporation, to be used in the manner and for the purpose declared in its charter. The rights of *cestui que trust* therefore must be protected and enforced in and through the courts. The fire company is the legal custodian of the property, and is entitled to notice and hearing before its rights shall be impaired.

AN adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Tarentum camp ground will be held on the grounds to-day, to make arrangements to secure a new location. A free car will be attached to the mail train leaving Allegheny at 6:36 A. M.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Highway Assault in Millvale Borough.

On Saturday evening between eight and nine o'clock a probable homicide was perpetrated in Millvale borough. Jacob Walker, while on his way home, was attacked by two men and severely cut with a butcher knife. Residents were attracted by the cries of Walker, and the perpetrators fled. Upon examination it was found that he was cut in six places, the most dangerous injury being on one of the ribs. Dr. Ehrenger is attending the wounded man and he has some hopes of bringing the man through. August and Charles Rowe, charged with the deed, were arrested by Lieutenant Berger and Officer Hoerr.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will meet at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

CORONER MCCALLIN, who has been a candidate for renomination, will, it is said, drop the canvass for that position, and run for County Treasurer—the Court having decided Mr. Murray ineligible.

HENRY FISCHER, a young man of good habits, has been missing from his home on Twelfth street, South Side, for two months past, and his friends have been unable to learn anything of his whereabouts.

A PACKAGE containing about twenty pounds of tea was stolen, between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night, from in front of J. Thompson's grocery, at Liberty and Ferry streets, where it had accidentally been left out by the storekeeper.

A DIFFICULTY has been suggested in the matter of paving Fifth avenue and Wood street with Belgian block. The appropriation for the repaving amounts to but $50,000 while, it is said, Belgian pavement will cost much more than that figure.

THE County Republican Executive Committee is called to meet at the new headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, third floor, on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock, to take action relative to the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer.

GENERAL JAMES W. SUTTA, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R., accompanied by Post Department Commander General Frank Reeder, will visit Post 88, Allegheny city, to-night. An unusually interesting meeting of the Post is naturally anticipated.

THE Duquesne Greys have received four hundred new knapsacks of a very handsome pattern, much lighter than the old style, and of the same make as those of the Seventh Regiment, New York city. The Greys will carry the new knapsacks to-day at the annual inspection at Friendship Park.

In the case of P. Casey vs. Great Western Mutual Building and Loan Association the court has ordered an alternative writ of mandamus to issue, compelling defendants to restore plaintiff to all the rights and privileges of a stockholder, or show cause on the 3d of June next, why they should not.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company have opened a branch office in the Seventh Avenue Hotel, on Liberty street, for the accommodation of the business men in that portion of the city. The office is equipped with direct wires to leading cities, and will be in charge of Mr. Charles Godden, formerly of the Monongahela House office.

WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. L. M. D. Dithridge, widow of the late Edward Dithridge. Mrs. Dithridge died during she was in her usual good health for one of the age of sixty-five. After breakfast she took suddenly ill, and died at about eight o'clock. Deceased was a lady highly and much esteemed. She leaves three daughters, married, and two sons. The funeral will take place from her late residence, Brushton avenue, at a time to be announced to morrow.

ON Saturday morning a man named Kaine, residing at No. 287 Western avenue, Allegheny, was caught in the box attached to the rolls of Lindsay & McCutcheon's rolling mill and painfully if not dangerously injured. His right side and arm and the right side of his face were terribly cut and bruised. Dr. J. B. Johnston attended the suffering man, and expressed the opinion that with proper attention he would recover.

Our Scotch-Irish Ancestry.

From advance sheets of the "Centenary Memorial" volume, to be issued in a few days, we are permitted to quote the following from Judge Veech's address, which has been greatly enlarged, as delivered at the Centennial Convention in December, and will form a very valuable portion of the volume:

Historians of the Presbyterian branches of the Church in America, generally begin their narratives with a relation of the trials and trainings of the forefathers in Scotland and in the North of Ireland. For me to do so in the limited space allowed me would be unable invasion of a province with which you are all familiar, and to which I could add nothing new. I may, however, so far trespass on the time as to say, that a class of people to whom we give the appellative Scotch-Irish, are very different from the Irish, who during these many years past, have come out here and swarm in all our cities. Neither are they Scotch, nor a cross of the two races. Not a drop of Celtic or Milesian blood lurks in their veins. They are as distinct to-day as they were two hundred and fifty years ago; having maintained their Scotch lineage unmixed, with only very few and very minimal intermixtures of English blood taken from part of the remains of Cromwell's army, who took refuge in Coleraine and elsewhere, in the North of Ireland, up on the overthrow of the Commonwealth. As a race, they are only denizens of Ireland, to which they were transplanted from Scotland, and where they do not always yet find their kindred, and the graves of a common ancestry. And yet by long residence and habitude they may be considered as indigenous to the nine counties of the old province of Ulster —Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone, names, the most of which are as familiar to Pennsylvanians as Washington and Franklin. Although their religious and economical habits closely resemble those of the Scotch, and always have done so, yet they differ in their predominent pursuits and aspirations. Generally the Scotch-Irish farmer with the stinted subsistence of his heaths and braes; the Scotch-Irishman is forever grasping at or hoping for something better. Moreover, the early Scotch colonists of Ireland were select stock. Many of them though not lords were lairds, and all of them were men of grit and enterprise, and above the average in intelligence. They went there to better their condition, and all their history and that of their descendants shows that whenever they cannot accomplish that they leave. In many respects they have come to differ widely from the parent stock. How it has been in their religious bearings, I will not undertake to speak; but politically they have been often antipodal. The last of the Kings of the house of Stuart fixed his last hopes on Scotland, while Derry and the Boyne extinguished them forever. Our revolutionary annals disclose no instance of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Tory; whilst everywhere, especially in the South, a distinctive Scotch settlement abounded in Tories. We may, therefore, safely consider the Scotch-Irish as a race of improved Scotch. Nor should we receive this as a doubtful truism. We know that cereals, fruits and domestic animals are often greatly improved by slight changes of place and surroundings; and why not men? Transfer the thrift-loving but penury bound inhabitants of our Scottish hills or crowded streets to the prairies or fast growing towns of the West, and they or their sons rise to places of honor and influence, or come back to us members of Congress or Governors in the vicinity. Individuals often become great, or greatly good by opportunity—by the providential opening of avenues through which they march to eminence. Many have lain down in "cold obstruction," who might have become leaders in the onward progress of humanity, but

"Their sphere was made."

And so of communities, or aggregations of men. Had the Scotch colonists of Ireland remained at home, they probably would have made no distinguishing impression upon their social surroundings, but, by their translation to Ulster, they found a land of high susceptibilities, blasted and lacerated by wars, and by the ignorance and indolence of a degraded passantry made such by a degrading religious superstition, with which they were obliged to be in contact and in antagonism. They went to work to restore the land to fruitfulness, and prove the superiority of the Protestant faith. In accomplishing these purposes, they developed energies of which they would otherwise have remained unconscious, and their aims grew higher and of wider range.

Up to coming to the wilds of America, they found themselves in a wholly new and greatly enlarged sphere, without any of the clogs and discouragements which beset them in the old country. Everything beckoned them to increased exertion. Their prospects expanded, and their powers expanded with them. The original stock of colonists grew so rapidly or so vigorously, because none others so readily and tenaciously adapted themselves to the perils and privations of a new country. Ever advancing, never receding, as soon as the great valley of the West was open to settlement they entered it, fearless of the difficulties that were encountered in reaching them. And this brings us to inquire why and how they came into this region of country; what, if any, were the peculiarities of the advance position, and what influence these had in developing the character and accomplishing the results to which they here attained. These inquiries will call us off to events somewhat remote in time, but nearer home than those which have hitherto engaged our attention.

Cupidity led the way in the controversy for dominion over Western Pennsylvania and its contiguities, which sprung up about the middle of the last century. It began in a struggle for the Indian trade, which for about half a century before the war of the Revolution, was the great business of all the colonies south of New England; founding the fortunes and the commanding for its conduct men of intelligence and energy, as well as of hardihood and cunning. Most of the Indians found here at the inception of the strife had come last, and not very remotely, from the borders of the Lehigh and branches of the Susquehanna. They were the remnants of once powerful tribes. Trade with them was of some value; but their favor and friendship was of the greatest importance, because they possessed the approaches to the territory northwest of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which was the great field of traffic. For this the French had long contended, and with surpassing success, until, by the superior energies of indomitable Scotch-Irish Pennsylvanians, who sold cheaper and better goods, their supremacy was endangered. Philadelphia became the great mart of the trade, with depots of supplies at Lancaster, Harris's Ferry, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and the mouth of the Conococheague. To divert this, if possible, southward, was the primary object of the old Ohio Company, a Virginia corporation of very ambitious pretensions; while the French saw their only chance of turning it to Montreal was by crowding off all the English traders and claimants, upon the ground that they were intruders upon the domain of His Most Christian Majesty. In this way began the strife in which Washington rose and Braddock fell. It soon became a contest of races and religions. In espousing the quarrel, England unwittingly inaugurated a train of events which conduced to the independence we are soon, for the hundredth time, to celebrate. For, not on Lexington Common, but up here in a mountain fastness in Fayette, and by Washington, was first

"Fired the shot heard round the world."

The story is a familiar one, and I will not seek to rehearse it. I refer to it only to introduce such of its incidents and sequences as bear directly upon the inceptive settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

THE MILITARY.

Inspection and Review at Friendship Park To-day.

The Governor and staff arrived in the city yesterday and took rooms at the Monongahela House. To-day they will inspect the Sixth Division (Major General Pearson's), at Friendship Park. The inspection will commence at ten o'clock this morning, and will probably continue until four this afternoon. The infantry will leave on a Pennsylvania Railroad train on Liberty street, from the foot of Fifth avenue, at 9:15 A. M., while the cavalry and artillery will proceed to the park by way of Penn avenue, and are expected to be on the ground at ten o'clock. General Pearson will have charge of the division, and in the case of the absence of General Joe Browne, who is sick, Colonel Hill, of the Fourteenth regiment, will act as brigadier, Lieutenant-Colonel Gray to take command of the Fourteenth regiment. The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 14TH REG'T., N. G. P., } PITTSBURGH, May 19, 1876.

General Orders, No. 5.

I. In pursuance of general orders No. 4, headquarters Sixth division N. G. P., the several companies of this command will assemble by routes previously indicated, on Liberty avenue, at eastern end of Friendship Park, on Monday, May 22, 1876, at 9:30 A. M., fully uniformed and equipped for inspection and review, with one day's rations.

II. Company commanders will have their muster rolls and morning reports complete at time of formation.

By command of Colonel S. W. Hill.

M. H. HOWE,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

H'D'Q'RS 18TH REG. (DUQUESNE GREYS), } 4TH BRIGADE, 6TH DIV. N. G. P. } PITTSBURGH, May 18, 1876.

General Orders, No. 26.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 3, headquarters Fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, this battalion will assemble at the Central armory in full dress uniform, with navy sacks, on Monday, May 22, 1876, at eight o'clock A. M., to proceed to Friendship Park for inspection and review. Commandants of companies will see that their inspection rolls ready for the inspection officer.

By order of Colonel P. N. Guthrie.

M. H. MARKLE,
Captain and Commissary.

Governor Hartranft, while here, will be the guest of the Lincoln Club.

Tumbled Down.

On Saturday morning an old building on Liberty street, near Oak alley, owned by Cummings Cherry, which was being torn down, gave way at the second floor, in consequence of an undue weight of rubbish which had been collected thereon. Three workmen named Charles McCarthy, John Kane and John Quinn were struck by the falling *debris* and severely injured. The injured men were taken to their homes and properly cared for. They will all recover.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 168 Smithfield street announce the arrival of the Bristol line steamer Arragon at Bristol, Wilson line steamer Hindoo at Southampton.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is within 150 yards of the new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Southern Hotel, St. Louis,

having passed into the hands of Messrs. Breslin, Dunlap & Co., of the Gilsey and Metropolitan Hotels, of New York, will be completely renovated, decorated and refurnished, and kept first class in every respect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters for Bonanza Crackers. By the barrel or pound, for sale by W. J. Franc, grocer and tea dealer, No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. MWS

INHUMAN TORTURE.

Young Girls Chained in a Cellar with Pigs and Beaten Alm